

as a machine," said his lordship, "but they could not do so, by earnest work, we gave the lie to such a thought." A plentiful luncheon followed, to which both rich and poor, to the number of a hundred and fifty, sat down, together with entertainment for the choristers, a hundred and twenty school-children, and the workmen. The children were much pleased by receiving, as a token of remembrance of the day, each a new sixpence, brought by Mr. Hubbard from the Bank. After the health of the Queen the national anthem was sung. Earl Nelson's health was then proposed by Mr. Pope, to which his lordship replied, and named in a way which carried his audience with him, the exertions of Mr. Brett. In his eloquent and earnest speech in reply, Mr. Brett took occasion to advert to the liberal interest displayed in the new church by the treasurer of the building fund, Mr. Twells, the banker; by the Rev. E. Coleridge, of Eton Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Markland, of Bath, and Mr. Hubbard, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, as well as by some anonymous ladies, who, from reading former accounts in the *Guardian* of the work going on, have contributed liberally towards the building fund. He also bestowed well-merited commendation on some younger ladies, members of the flock, who, with that zeal which so generally marks their sex when engaged in works of religious devotion, had so earnestly and successfully exerted themselves. For himself he attributed what little he had been able to do to following the advice once given him by one whom he was not ashamed to name—Dr. Pusey. (The name was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.) That reverend gentleman had told him never to allow an opportunity of doing good to pass by, and he would always find plenty of work at hand. Then amidst the warmest sympathies of all present, Mr. Brett declared the intention of the founders to pursue their scheme in spite of every difficulty and discouragement. He concluded by proposing the health of the Rev. A. Watson, who, in reply, alluded to the obligation Churchmen were under to the Bishop of Exeter in restoring the action of diocesan synods. The Bishop's name was greeted by hearty cheers. After dinner most of the company were entertained by Mr. Beck, of Stoke Newington-green. Evening service was said at seven o'clock, when the Rev. W. Scott, of Hoxton, from Hebrews iii. 5, 6. During the day the offerings amounted to £375—a remarkable and pregnant proof of what persevering zeal may do, though displayed under every discouragement. We cannot but express our entire sympathy with a work, not only good in itself, but carried on in a very rare and edifying spirit, both of confidence and sacrifice; and we cannot but think that the multiplication of such services, conducted as this was with so much propriety and religious reverence, is calculated, by the real and affectionate sympathies which they display, very much to interest the neighbourhood in which a new church is built. Such celebrations are amongst the most useful and practical pioneers of the Church's work.—*Guardian*.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th instant, the Duke of Richmond presented a petition from the Southern Unitarian Society, complaining that certain Clergymen of the Church of England had refused to bury the bodies of Dissenting ministers in their churchyards, or to perform any ceremonies of religion over their remains. The petitioners therefore prayed their lordships to pass an Act, to compel clergymen, either to the Church service over the graves of Dissenters, or to allow Dissenters to have their own services in the consecrated ground of the Church!

The Rev. Mr. Maskell, who lately apostatized from the Church of England to Rome, is said to be labouring under the same difficulties which embarrassed the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp, when the latter seceded to Popery several years ago, with respect to the worship of the Virgin Mary. The *Church and State Gazette* says: "The poor gentleman does not take kindly to Mariolatry. Rome lost Mr. Sibthorp by insisting upon the worship; but experience has rendered her wise in her generation, and it is reported that Mr. Maskell has the dispensation to relieve his conscience, permitting him to abstain, for the present, from yielding to all the beliefs and practices which Rome demands and exacts upon this point."

UNITED STATES.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Register of this Institution for the fifth year, and learn from it that one hundred and six sons of the Church, with their resident instructors, constitute its Christian household; enjoying at once, the parental and the pastoral relations. In the Scholastic and Collegiate departments, provision is made for the most thorough instruction; and the course of study is such as cannot fail to furnish those who follow it throughout, with a solid and complete foundation for the pursuits of after-life. But the crown of all its work is in the large infusion of *Christian Instruction* into its whole course:—it is "begun, continued, and ended in God;" without which, all the rest were vain. In its *Religious Training*, the complexion of Burlington College was never intended to be mistaken; the trumpet, there, gives no uncertain sound. It is, in the highest sense, a *Nursery of the Church*; and aims, not only to educate and train for the sacred ministry, but to send out well instructed laymen, who shall be qualified for that place in our Ecclesiastical Councils to which they may in due time be called, to consult with bishops and with priests about its Faith, its Worship and its Discipline. Every true-hearted Churchman will say, God speed Bishop Doane in his noble work.—*Banner of the Cross*.

"UNWRITTEN PRAYER."

The *Independent*, in referring to Dr. Bacon's narrow escape from the Kurds, takes occasion to magnify the advantages of extempore prayer, and to make a hit at Liturgies: "We doubt whether he could have uttered such a prayer, if, instead of indulging in extempore devotions, he had heretofore been restricted to the book and the rubrics." We have often heard it remarked, that Churchmen were exceedingly happy in unwritten prayer, when emergencies seemed to require it. Those among us who have felt it to be consistent with their vows to pray on public occasions without the Book, have been and are somewhat famous for their "gifts." And why should they not be? Their memories are stored with the noblest, most fervent, devotional language ever breathed from earth to heaven. There is, to be sure, a sense suppose that a Church Clergyman, whose whole mind is imbued with the devotional language of our Liturgy and of Holy Scripture, which we use so largely and so constantly, as an integral portion of our public

services, would bat a loss to express himself in prayer to God when he saw death staring him in the face, as Dr. B. thought heavy it? Let him be a man of equal natural talents—though we need hardly ask this—and whether or not he could have uttered "such a prayer," we doubt not that he could have uttered as good a one, in every attribute of sound and sense, of spirit and form.

There is an absurd notion, that a Churchman cannot pray at all without a Book. True, the order of his Church requires him on public occasions to use the Common Prayer. And the spirit of his system would incline him on moral social occasions to use a *precomposed* prayer. But, in private, or in any sudden emergency, he is just as free as any other man to breathe forth a petition for deliverance and guidance, in the words which may seem best at the moment.—*Calendar*.

Official notice has been given that the Annual Convention of this Society will be held in St. John's Chapel, city of New York, on Wednesday, 24th September, at 10 o'clock, A.M. It is expected that a Provisional Bishop will be elected, under the canon passed by the last General Convention.

From our English Files.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Plymouth, Monday.—The General Steam Screw Shipping Company's steam-ship Sir Robert Peel, Captain Glover, arrived off the port at nine a.m., this morning. She brings no decisive intelligence respecting the Caffre war. Sir Harry Smith was on the frontier. The enemy was in check, and he contemplated a decisive movement, which it was hoped might lead to a termination of hostilities. Sandili continued on the Amatola mountains. It is said that his favoured prophet, Umlangeni, had deserted him and joined another chief. Patu remains faithful to the British cause. The colonists at Cape Town believe that a Constitution has been sent to them, but that the officials have not published it. The *Cape Town Mail* of July 1, takes a gloomy view of the then existing condition of affairs:—"The accounts from the frontier become at every post more painful and disheartening. It is evident that the colonists there find themselves unable to make head against the increasing hordes of the enemy. The most active and resolute leaders are falling one after another. Field-Cornet Gray, in Lower Albany; Field-Cornet Bower, of the Kaga; Field-Cornet Albertes of Albertes district, have all been struck down within a month. We receive week after week lamentable news of the murder of travellers, the burning of homesteads, the devastation of wide tracts of country, where the horizon is described as lighted up at night by the flames of deserted farm houses. There is no wonder that, as our correspondent writes, a general gloom prevails at Graham's Town. The frontier colonists have certainly done almost all that has been done during the last six months, and that is not a little, for the defence of the colony. But there is no concert, no system—in a word, no government. Our enemies are united, and the colonists, the troops, the military officers, the civil authorities, are working, if not absolutely against one another, at least without co-operation or sympathy. The levies are about to return to their homes. Sir Harry Smith, who lately announced the approaching close of the war, has ordered a European force of three hundred men to be embodied at Graham's Town for a term of six months. But under the present system there is no apparent reason why the war should not continue for six years. Yet, with a Colonial Parliament, uniting all classes of the colonists in a phalanx for the common defence, and with Sir Andries Stockenstrom as Commander-General of the colonial forces on the frontier, this wretched contest, which is wasting the best blood and devouring the wealth of the border districts, might be brought to a close in six weeks."

The same journal declares that the rebellion of the frontier Hottentots had assumed a new development during the past month. The insurrection had spread more widely, and the general nature of the objects which the rebels had in view was becoming better known. "These objects," according to the *Cape Town Mail*, "were the expulsion of the English Colonists from that portion of the frontier districts which is situated between the Sunday's, the Baviaan's, and the Keiskamma Rivers, and the occupation of that territory by the Hottentots, as an independent 'nation.'" Considerable anxiety exists as to the return of the Hottentot levies to their homes. The Governor had them assembled at King William's Town, and offered them for a re-engagement of only six weeks a bounty of £1 and full suit of clothes, but which offer they declined, persisting in their original determination of returning to their homes. An abstraction of so large a portion of the force in the field, and that portion the parties best adapted for bush fighting and Caffre warfare must be a serious loss to the Governor. Added to this, it is impossible to foretell what effect it will have in reassuring the enemy. When the Sir Robert Peel left a rumour was prevalent that Earl Grey had consented to grant a constitution to the colony, and that a despatch had been received from the noble earl, in which he expressed his approval of the "16 articles."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Extract of a letter, dated Port Elizabeth, June 18.—"I am sorry I cannot report my prospect of termination to our foreign and intestine war, for it is both now. Every day some fresh aggravation to our misfortunes occurs from the rebellion of Hottentots. At Theopolis, a missionary place, they massacred several Fingoes, repelled an attack of the farmers, killed a field-cornet, a man of large family, wounded others, and then burnt down the chapel and other buildings of the institution. Now, these people are not such as sentimental philosophers call aboriginals, but civilised psalm singers. I do not mention this in a scoffing way, but to convey to you a notion of their bringing up. The Kat River Settlement and the Cape Corps are the main leaders or promoters of the rebellion. Whether Kat River corrupted the Cape Corps, or the Cape Corps corrupted the Kat River, is to be proved. But the stinking savage of fifty years ago has been converted into a swaggering, swearing, drinking dragoon—holding their officers in little respect—and as far as that goes, very naturally so. It is a kind of Asiatic force, having as many women and children attached to it as there are men. In fact, it should be disbanded, and would no doubt be so if a scion of the house of \* \* \* did not depend on it for his support. Europeans are as well fitted for frontier duty as the Hottentots, and the young English race springing up particular so. The Governor has been sending out large patrols of 1,000 to 2,000 men without effect, for the Kafirs keep out of harm's way when they cannot be twenty to one. As to his general orders about these patrols, every body laughs at them for their bombastic style, in which one element is said to be deficient—truth. However, Sir Harry only follows the practice of a great master—Napoleon. His difficulties are indeed aggravated by various causes; such as the knowledge of the use of firearms, acquired by the

Kafirs within so short a period, giving them more boldness. The rebellion of the Hottentots, and their coalescing with the Kafirs—the refusal of nine districts out of twelve to come forward with their burghers, as they have always been accustomed to do—shortness of troops and defection among these in the Cape Corps, which hitherto was the most useful—and having greatly to depend on Hottentots from the western province, whose fidelity is questionable—had these causes not been against him, and he had as many farmers, Hottentots, and soldiers as Sir Peregrine Maitland had last war, I do believe he could have thoroughly conquered the Kafirs. \* \* \* The misery, ruin, destruction of property, the loss of human life, anarchy, the increase of orphans the last few months, are what people at home cannot imagine. In England, the whole country, the entire press, all the tongues are at work if one scoundrel murdered another; or, as we lately saw, if a *demi rep* of a Swiss waiting maid cajoles a vicious dotard of an exciseman, and murders him with melodramatic effect, it encroaches on all other subjects; while war in a colony scarcely commands a day's attention in England, beyond the effect of what its cost may have on Manchester punjums, so long as it is not seen or felt.—Old Mameo, whom Sir Harry threw on the ground at the hotel in this place, and put his foot on his neck, is putting the hero of Alival on his mettle."

CHURCH PROPERTY.—The bill for the better management of Episcopal and Capitular Estates passed through both Houses of Parliament at so late a period of the season as to afford little time for a clear elucidation of its purpose. This second bill was brought forward immediately upon the report of the Lords' committee appointed to consider the first bill introduced for the same purpose, and founded upon the report of the Episcopal and Capitular Revenues Commission, presided over by the Earl of Harrowby. The principle of the first bill was the conversion of the reverend interests of the church in church leaseholds into rent charges upon the property, subject to re-adjustment every 21 years, but the Lords' committee, comprising 27 lay lords, and the two archbishops and seven bishops unanimously decided that, for six sufficient reasons, three on the part of the church and three on the part of the lessees, the bill should be withdrawn. The Lords' report, after explaining in detail the reasons of the committee's decision clearly states the relative positions of the church and of the lessees, and advises, as a mode of adjusting their respective rights and claims, that one more renewal of leasehold terms having less than 21 years to run shall be made upon the accustomed fines, and that the sale of the reversion (or the purchase of the leasehold term) shall be made at the rate of interest at which the value of the fee-simple shall have been calculated; all sales or purchases to be subject to the approval of the Church Estates Commissioners and of the Ecclesiastical Commission. As the second reading of the first bill was consented to by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the express understanding that such consent only pledged the church to the general principle of improving the proceeds of the church estate, and not to the mode of dealing in that bill proposed, and, as the mode of dealing ultimately adopted is nearly identical with that suggested by the first witness examined by the committee, it may be inferred that this scheme was preferred by at least some portions of the church as strongly as it has since been adopted by the representatives of the lessees in the House of Commons. It not unfrequently happens that a Government bill is unpalatable to all parties concerned, but it is seldom that a second bill approved in principle by all parties is submitted for the first bill in the same session of Parliament. It is only due to the Earl of Carlisle, in whose charge both bills have been, to recognize the ability of the report of the Lords' committee, and the difficulties which surrounded the adjustment of this complicated question. The report concludes by advising the passing a permissive bill enabling, but not compelling, dealings in accordance with its recommendations, the practical working of the suggestions being left, in the first instance, to the several parties immediately interested, subject to the approval and supervision of the Church Estates Commissioners.—the Earl of Chichester, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. J. G. Lefevre; and experience in the peculiarities of the several dioceses will undoubtedly be gained during the progress of voluntary enfranchisements. The increased funds arising from such dealings are appropriated exclusively to the purposes of church extension, subject to the provision that regard is to be had to the state of the parishes whence the funds arise. The amount likely to be realized by the full operation of enfranchisement is calculated to be about one-sixth of the whole value of the church estates. Notwithstanding that this subject has for 15 years more or less occupied attention, there are few questions so little understood by the public. The arguments on both sides may be found in the evidence before us, comprising six witnesses on the part of the Church, and twelve for the lessees, the latter including four members of the House of Commons. The lessees urge that the long continuance of renewals of leases on payment of fines, levied at well-known and long-accustomed rates, has created an expectation of renewal for ever upon the same terms, so closely approaching to a certainty that the leasehold interest has been dealt with for purposes of mortgage, settlement, building, and for sale, as though the estate were freehold subject only to the payment of the accustomed fine. It is further urged that the ecclesiastical lessors, possessing only life interests, were heretofore certain to renew the leases and take the fines, lest by delay they might individually lose the fine, and leave it to their successor in the benefice; and that Parliament has, by transferring the estate to an undying corporation, materially altered the relative position of the parties, and is bound to protect the lessees so placed at a disadvantage. On the part of the Church it is denied that any right of renewal ever existed, and maintained that no Parliamentary sanction can be found for such asserted right or claim; that in the Land-tax Redemption Act, and in other acts enabling sales of church estates, no such right was ever recognized nor any such claim set up, or allowed in practice; that corporations ecclesiastical have refused to renew leases, have granted concurrent leases, have renewed at increased rents, and have altered covenants at their own pleasure; that the rates of fine have not been constant in any diocese, and have varied from time to time at the will of the corporation; that the Crown and other public bodies, such as colleges and charitable trusts, have, as well as private individuals, brought estates similarly leased into possession; and, finally, that the necessity for church extension is too urgent to allow of the abandonment of any portion of the strict rights of the church. Beyond these arguments the question has been further complicated by discussions as to the proper tables to be used for the estimation of the leasehold and reversionary interests, and vast time and trouble have been bestowed upon theoretical and tabular calculations, worse than useless to the parties interested in the results, and quite inappropriate to the question at issue. But the act now passed leaves that part of the subject to the practical judgment of each party to each

bargain. The first bill so far recognized the claims of the lessees as to divide equally between the church and the lessee (but in the shape of the imposition of a rent charge upon the property) the difference between the past average receipts and the value of the strict rights of the church; and the report of the Lords' committee awards such difference somewhat in the proportion of three-fourths to the church and one fourth to the lessee; giving also to the lessees the opportunity of enfranchising, or of surrendering the estates, instead of their retention, subject to a large and inconvertible rentcharge. Both therefore, recognize, that the frequency of renewal has originated a claim to favourable consideration on the part of the lessees, and it may be assumed that the importance, at the present conjuncture, of providing funds for church extension, has not been without its effect in inducing the Church to recognize the claim even to this extent.—*Times*.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN ROME.—A convincing proof has just been afforded by the Church of Rome itself of the necessity of that measure of repression which has at last found its way into the statute book; and the friends of religious freedom will have fresh cause to rejoice that they so steadfastly refused to stretch the just and equitable limits of religious toleration in favour of a church which is as selfish as it is monopolising. There has recently been expressed, on the part of British residents in Rome, an ardent desire to have erected a Protestant place of worship within the walls of that city. That privilege, if privilege it can properly be called, has hitherto been denied to the Protestant residents in the Papal states; but at the present time, when the Church of Rome has been making such large and exorbitant claims on the toleration of other countries, it was felt that some new application might be made to the Court of Rome, of a more official character than heretofore, in order to obtain the privilege so selfishly withheld. By the general act for the encouragement of the erection of Protestant chapels in foreign parts, church accommodation was provided for a considerable number of Her Majesty's Protestant subjects; and as in the present instance a sum of money had been raised for the erection of a suitable place of worship within the precincts of the city of Rome, a very general desire was expressed to ascertain whether the British Government would put themselves in communication with the Court of Rome, for the purpose of procuring the permission to erect such an edifice. The Marquis of Lansdowne was interrogated on the subject in the House of Peers, and the answer he returned must be regarded as fatal to the hopes of the requisitionists. The noble Marquis stated that he had made inquiries at the Foreign Office, and ascertained that Lord Palmerston had made application to the Court of Rome on the subject, and he "feared that he must add that he had but little hope that it would be attended with any successful result." The misgivings of the noble Marquis will be shared by all who have watched the systematic resistance of the Court of Rome to everything in the shape of toleration and of equality of creeds. This recent act of the Pope illustrates most forcibly the difference of spirit animating the two Churches. The Church of Rome builds a cathedral in the metropolis of England, and would assume territorial titles for its Bishops. Protestants in Rome are compelled to perform religious worship in a granary! The same Pope who will not permit the worship of God after the rites of the Established Church within the walls of Rome, thinks he cannot build cathedrals fast enough in his country. We have already a "Cathedral of St. George," in the borough of Southwark, and a "Cathedral of St. Xavier" in Liverpool; and a "Cathedral of St. Patrick," and "Metropolitan Church of St. Peter" have been added to the programme. The privilege asked by the resident Protestants of Rome was, the liberty to worship their Maker in a humble chapel within the city. But although the Court of Rome can parcel out a kingdom to Roman Catholics, it denies a single inch of ground for Protestants. A parallel case of Papal intolerance occurred in Naples a few years ago. It was then desired to erect a Protestant chapel in the city of Naples, and, at the instance of the British Consul, who was supported by the British residents there, land was purchased for the purpose. The works were actually commenced, when the further progress of the building was checked by a prohibition from the Archbishop of Naples. The effect of this arbitrary interference was the ultimate abandonment of the building, and the English Protestants were compelled to repair again to the house of the Consul, where they had theretofore celebrated their religious worship. Surely some steps ought to be taken to check this vicious system of exclusion! Rome has almost unlimited license to act as she pleases in this country, but nothing is given in return. The Catholic churches of this realm are confessedly designed for other purposes than those of devotion and prayer. They are made objects of attraction to the senses, with the obvious intention of enlarging the sphere of Romanism, and depressing the growth of contending faiths. We permit the Church of Rome to take its own course, and push its religion as it pleases; when we ask permission to build an unpretending chapel, the door is closed against us. In England, the Church of Rome is allowed full liberty to proselytise; while in Rome, our own church is not even permitted to preach. In fiscal matters, of late, the world has heard much of "reciprocity." Would it not be possible to fight Rome with this very weapon? If you will not let us build our chapel, you shall not build your cathedral.—*Liverpool Courier*.

United States.

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON OF THE LATE TORNADO.—A fact connected with the late destructive tornado, which we have not seen noticed elsewhere, is this: That the apples from trees overturned by the wind, have the appearance of fruit that has been partially baked. They are dark-coloured, and considerably softened. The whole apple does not, in every instance, present this appearance, it being only visible in spots on some, while on others it is more general. We are informed that there are hundreds of bushels of apples in this condition, scattered along the trail of the whirlwind.—The corn-stalks, too, that are prostrated, in many instances, it is said, present the appearance of having been blasted, or cut and dried for a considerable length of time.—*Boston Traveller*.

Baltimore, September 1.

A mercantile house has received letters by the *Empire City* from Havana to the 18th ult. These, after mentioning the capture of 50 men, state that 200 more were taken by the Government troops—the remainder, with Lopez (who was wounded) at their head fled to the mountains, the troops pursued them hotly, and it was thought they would be taken to a man. Those taken were immediately shot.